The CHIRONIAN.

July, 1910

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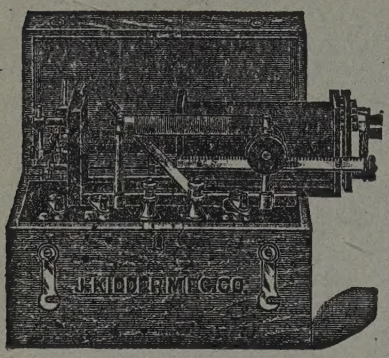

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THE CHIRONIAN.

VOL. XXVII JULY, 1910 NO. 1

PASSING THE HALF CENTURY MARK.

In this issue the CHIRONIAN will devote its entire space in considering the exercises commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the College and of those incident to the annual meeting of the Alumni and the commencement exercises.

In connection with the anniversary the most important was a public meeting held at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon, June 2d, in which the following addresses were delivered:

Addresses Delivered at Mendelssohn Hall, Thursday Afternoon, June 2, 1910, at 3:30 O'clock, Commemorating the Founding of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital.

Hon. Melbert B. Cary, President of the Corporation, Presiding.

The Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is my privilege, representing the Board of Trustees, to welcome you here this afternoon to our semi-centennial celebration, and to present to you the distinguished guests who have come to congratulate us upon this occasion. I cannot help wishing this afternoon that we could have with us certain other distinguished names. I am thinking of that little body of men who, fifty years ago, met in New York City and constituted our first Board of Trustees; the men who organized and founded this college; men like Cyrus W. Field and William Cullen Bryant, and their associates. They had nothing then back of them in the way of buildings or endowment, but they were inspired with the conviction that there ought to be in this great metropolis of the Western Hemisphere a college that should teach the principles of medicine in which we believed. And they were ably seconded by a few devoted homœopathic physicians, who were willing to give o ftheir time, their labor and their substance to make the little college a success. I wish we could have these men with us to-day. We would like to take them to Sixty-third street and East River.

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We would like to show them our college, with its adjuncts that have grown up about it—the Flower Hospital, the Traning School for Nurses, the Dispensary for the Poor, the Post-Graduate Department, and that great ambulance service of ours, which answers six thousand calls a year, and sends out almost every day and night an ambulance to relieve distress from the month of January to the month of December. We would like to show them all these things, and we feel that they would feel also that their work to-day amounted to something.

We are very fortunate to-day in having with us distinguished representatives of our school, who have come to join us in our jubilee week, and it is with great pleasure that I am to have the honor of presenting them to you to-day. Our first speaker will be Dr. Hamilton Fisk Biggar, the honorary president of the American Institue of Homœopathy. (Applause.)

Doctor Biggar: I feel this afternoon considerably embarrassed, for when I received the invitation to address you there were restrictions, and one was, that you can speak as long as you want to, but you have got to say it in a very few words. The other was, that you don't rehash any of your old remarks by inserting new adjectives. And another was, make it a model speech. Is there any wonder, with these restrictions, that I feel somewhat embarrassed, particularly in regard to the last, a "model" speech, the definition of which was found by a gentleman who, having bid his wife an affectionate bood-bye, after putting on his overcoat, she went with him to the door, and said, "Charlie, have you any objection if I go down town and buy that new dress just over from Paris, to wear to Mrs. So-and-So's ball? It costs $35." And Charlie said, "Why, Hattie, you can go with pleasure." And she said, after some demonstration, "Charlie, you are a model husband." And Charlie went away feeling very happy. But when he got to the office he looked up to see what "model'" means, and he found that it is a small imitation of the genuine article. (Laughter.)

In regard to the first suggestion, to speak as long as I wanted to, I was also told that I must not, under any circumstances, make it wearisome for the audience, because, if I did, they might make it wearisome for me. And this reminds me of an anecdote of a little boy who was yelling from pain, and someone said, "What are you yelling for?" He said, "Well, I am settin' on a hornet." And some

one said, "Why don't you get up?" And he said, "I am hurtin' the hornet as much as it is hurtin' me."

Now, I want to say that, notwithstanding all these suggestions and restrictions, I can not but feel, as we have come this far on our journey, two impressions, and one is, the beauties of nature, and the other, the grand success of homœopathy.

What is there more beautiful than a forest of woods and trees. It has all its different species. It has the little flower which creeps above the grass; it has the plant; it has the scrub; it has the clinging vine; and it has the young trees and the tall trees of the forset, and the blending of all these descriptions of different species makes this difference one of harmony, symmetry, beauty. But the forest is not alone altogether beauiful; it has its uses, of which there are many. In naming a few, I might say it is the home of the bird and the wild animal, which it gives shelter from the storm of winter and the scorching heat of the summer's sun. It draws rains from the clouds, which gives us the little rivulet, which nourishes the meadow and fills the river. These are some of its uses, but there are many more; but that which gives individuality to the woods is the stalwart trees. You do not notice this so much when you are wandering through the beauties of the woods, but when you are in the broad meadow you can see the stalwart oak towering above its fellows. This gives character and individuality to the woods.

Might we not compare medical associations to the woods and trees, and when we think of those who established homœopathy, why we look upon them as the stalwart trees of the medical forest. They were grand men—men who blazed the way, men who believed in homœopathy, men who were firm and fixed in their purpose, and now we see them stand out boldly. I think great men are frequently like great mountains. We do not appreciate their grandeur, magnificence and splendor when at the foothills, but it takes time and distance to more clearly view their outline as they tower into the clouds above their fellows.

In every medical assocation you must have leaders. It is not enough to be a member or official of the society, but more than that, to be active, to show that you have an interest in the cause which you advocate, and if we do not do these we do not do our duty. It is very much like the boy who was asked, when he was digging

potatoes, what he got for digging, and he replied that he didn't get anything for digging, but that he got h—— if he didn't. And so it is, we have got to be active and on the alert. Whether in religion or medicine, leaders are as essential as a commander in an army. And there must be efficient officers and loyal men in the ranks, if victory is obtained. It is very often that the leader is not altogether responsible for what is done nor that success follows. In the national game of base ball we often hear the phrase, familiar to all, that "the pitcher won great applause on the home-run." But it was not the pitcher altogether, it was the efficiency of the men in the field, behind the bat, the catcher and the manager which contribute toward the success. So we must recollect that leaders must have good workers.

Now, I will not detain you long, and will conclude by saying that it is a great pleasure and privilege and honor to be with you while celebrating this fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the hospital and college. We are proud of your successes and glory in it. We glory in the great men of this vicinity who have been honored. We have men here who occupy the highest position that the State can give, as the office of Surgeon General. And we have men here who have received the highest degree which the State can confer, and they are worthy of the honor, and we have here persons who have been indefatigable as writers and authors, who have protected homœopathy, and we are indebted to them for the past, present and bright future of homœopathy. I bring from our brother of the Middle West greetings and congratulations, and we say, as did the Indian Chief who wanted to communicate with the Great Father at Washington, "In my heart, with the brother of the Middle West, I kiss you, and with our heart ever pray that peace may be within your walls, and prosperity within your palaces." (Applause.)

The Chairman: Our next speaker is the dean of one of our sister colleges of New York.

Doctor Boskowitz: Mr. President and Friends—It is a very great pleasure for me to be here this afternoon, and to have listened to the short report of your president, of the progress that you have made in fifty years, and I regret, with him, that the pioneers that he mentioned—the men who started this school—cannot be here to see this great progress, and I also regret that many of the men who are physicians here in this city and in this State, who usually shrug

their shoulders when homœopathy is spoken of, that they do not take opportunity to visit Sixty-third street and First avenue and see the magnificent institution that is there and the fine work that the men connected with it are doing.

It is my particular purpose, Mr. President, in being here this afternoon, to extend to you and to your associates the congratulations of your brethren in the Eclectic school. They know how hard you have worked and of the other work you are doing, and in their name I desire to congratulate you and hope that your good work may go on for many years. We Eclectics appreciate the progress you have made, and that your path has not always been strewn with roses; that the dominant school never loses an opportunity to sneer at your work; but truth will prevail, as this intelligent audience this afternoon testifies to.

In looking over this program this afternoon of your week's festivities, I have been particularly delighted to see that you have allotted so much time to the study of materia medica conferences, and I have no doubt that in these conferences you have taken up many of the forbidden drugs, drugs which thousands of intelligent physicians know to be most useful, but which the "Chicago Oracle," without even trying them on the dog, pronounce them useless. (Applause.)

This study of materia medica and therapeutics has made a strong bond of sympathy between the two schools. We really are specialists in the study of materia medica and therapeutics. We believe in drugs and apply them in accordance with fixed principles. We do not boast of therapeutic nihilists.

And now, my friends, if I were asked what is the greatest lesson that homœopathy has taught us I would say that homœopaths had taught us that kindly touch of medicine as against the physiological shock or toxic action; that you homœopaths had taught us not to see how much medicine it might take to kill, but that you had taught us to see how little might be necessary to cure perverted function.

I thank you for the privilege of being here. (Loud applause.)

The Chairman: One reason why the educational institutions of the State of New York have maintained such a high standing is because they are compelled to. Our college, like all other colleges in this State, is subject to the control, as regards standard, of the Board of Education and the Department of Education, and we have, of

course, very close relations with that department. We are honored today in having with us a representative of the Educational Department of New York State in the presence of the First Assistant Commissioner of Education, Doctor Augustus S. Downing, whom I have great pleasure in presenting to you. (Applause.)

Doctor Downing:

Ladies and Gentlemen: If a model husband or a model speech is a very small imitation of the real thing, then a representative of the Commissioner of Education may be termed a model commissioner. (Laughter and applause.) I come simply as a substitute for the Commissioner, who had the rightful honor of the invitation to attend these memorial exercises commemorative of the Fiftieth Anniversary, and who, in his great magnanimity designated me to represent him, and I appreciate the honor.

Some time very recently within the memory of all of us our great and illustrious ex-President delivered an address before our friends, the British. The English Press were generous toward him, and said that they accepted his almost brutal frankness because he was not speaking as an American citizen, not speaking as an ex-President of the United States, not speaking as a politician, but speaking as a citizen of the world; and I thought their magnanimity was almost transcendent.

So I come to you this afternoon not as a Homœopathist, not as an Eclectic, not as a representative of the old school of medicine, the Allopaths, nor as an Osteopath, but rather in the capacity of a simple Masseur (laughter), one who is to apply oil, if necessary, and gently, kindly, sympathetically rub it in. (Laughter and applause.)

It falls to my lot, as the First Assistant Commissioner of Education, to administer the professional laws of this State, and for the past two years or more it has been at times an unpleasant duty and at the same time a great satisfaction to see to it that the schools of this State—and the medical schools in particular, maintain a standard that shall uphold the credit of the Empire State throughout the country. There is criticism of our medical schools on the part of interested parties in other States, and they point to this institution and to that institution which we register and accept as meeting our standard and say, you will accept your own but fail to give us credit for the full four years of medicine in our school,

and we really are equal to or above, in our standards, to your own. Ladies and gentlemen, that criticism of our medical schools must not be. There must always be in our office a defense that is incontrovertible for every institution in this State which we register, and we register every one of our own medical schools. Now it is something for a man to attain the age of fifty years. A few of us have reached that period in life. And I submit—the ladies never reach that period, but it is all right, I am talking to the men now—I submit to you that it is worth while to have gone through trials and tribulations, being misunderstood, being maligned, if, at the end of fifty years, we can point to the accomplishment of some definite thing in life which has been worth while, not for ourselves, but for our fellowmen, for, as I understand life, all that is worth living for is what we can do for others. (Applause.) And of that doing for others we can gain pleasure and satisfaction, and though unconsciously perhaps, yet nevertheless real. And so during fifty years this institution and its representatives, its supporters, have stood for a principle in medicine and for a principle in the practice of medicine. And if nothing else could be pointed to except one thing, that has redounded to the everlasting benefit of all mankind in this State, it is the Medical Practice Act of 1907, whereby there has come to the State no distinction in the licensing of physicians as between the Allopath, the Homœopath, or an Eclectic; where the Board is composed of men from all those schools and the examinations given to your students are the same given to the students of the medical school of Syracuse University, or that of Cornell. Every institution which sends its pupils up for examination must pass identically the same examination, and I submit that this institution, its founders and men all over New York who have stood for your principles for which this institution stands have had no small part in bringing about this condition of affairs in the State. And it is worth while to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary and point back not only to the deeds done which have redounded to the honor of this practitioner or that practitioner of Homœopathy, or to the change which has come over the minds of the people at large in reference to the subject, but also point with pride to the influence which this institution and its adherents have worked upon the whole practice of medicine throughout this State. I was not brought up in your medical faith, but indicative of the

great respect I have for it one of the best women that this State has ever produced, a daughter of a homœopathic physician, presides over my home. (Applause.) And consequently I have had to have respect for it. It was a great joy to her when I told her that I was going to New York to participate in the festivities of this occasion, and she rather looked upon it as a very high tribute of honor to her that I was invited. So that, ladies and gentlemen, you have reason to be proud; you have reason to felicitate yourselves, to hold each other's hands and press them very gently, and say it is all right, we are fifty years old; we are just in our prime and vigor. The whole world is ahead of us to do greater and bigger things. I used to think a man at fifty was an old fossil. I have changed my mind. I have begun to think a man at fifty is just ready to begin to do things. And that is what I think of this institution. I believe that this institution at fifty years of age is in a better condition than at any time during its previous existence, and that from now on it is bound to accomplish things that it could not accomplish before, and, moreover, I often come in contact with the men who are administering this institution and I know that the Board of Trustees need not have one moment of uneasiness as to the outcome of their administration. All we want to know of any man usually is that he is absolutely square and that he intends to do so far as he knows how absolutely the right thing, and even if there are some weak points somewhere in his administration, if he is square you can depend upon it that in the course of time all those little grievances will be worked out. I have confidence in this institution. And the Department at Albany has confidence in this institution. So, ladies and gentlemen, I bring to you from the Commissioner of Education his most hearty congratulations and expressions of good will, and the assurance on his part and on our part that whatever can be will be done in the future to forward the interests of your institution, and will not only be done cheerfully and gladly but confidently. (Applause.)

The Chairman:

When the college commenced, so many years ago, there were a Board of Trustees and the faculty, and the first, second, third and fourth classes. That was all, except the appreciative public, which was few and far between at that time. Now there is another powerful factor connected with this institution. There are scattered

all over this country and in foreign lands men of education and character and strength who are prolonging human life, and men who are proud to call our college their Alma Mater, their foster mother, and I am proud to say that we have as loyal a body of alumni as any institution I have ever known. From fourteen to fifteen hundred in number have gone out from our walls, and, in the deliberations of our Board, when matters come up about which we may have some difference of opinion and of which there is some uncertainty—because in our Board of Trustees of twenty-two members there are but three physicians, the remainder being laymen, my advice always is, find out what the alumni think about this and what the alumni would advise. I think we can safely trust to the loyalty and devotion of our alumni, and we have with us here today the President of the Alumni Association, and I am proud to introduce to you Doctor George Royal. (Applause.)

Doctor Royal:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends of my Alma Mater: Thinking I would probably be called upon to say a few words this afternoon, I wondered what common interest there could be between you, who in an eminent degree represent the education, culture and refinement of the East, and myself, who, for twenty-five years a resident of the West, has become accustomed to the push and progress of that country. I wondered what common experiences there had been in our existence, what bond there was between us, and I had almost given up in despair until, while sitting here and watching your faces, I observed your applause to an expression of one of the previous speakers, and I believe I have discovered the bond to be that of human sympathy. I am glad to be made to feel, when I return to New York, this human sympathy, which was so characteristic of my professor in surgery, that eminent teacher, that illustrious adviser, that faithful friend, William Tod Helmuth (applause), is the same today that it ever was. It is that sweet, persuasive, all-powerful force that moves us, and it is that for which I come to plead today—human sympathy for my Alma Mater. You ask how did Professor Helmuth show this sympathy. One illustration. One summer while we were down at Twenty-third street, on those hard benches, the door opened one day and in walked our idol. Instead of coming up and as he was accustomed to saying, young men tell me how to treat a sprain, he said, Boys, my

daughter is going to be married in church, and I want everyone of you to come up to the wedding. Tell the ushers that you are students of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and they will admit you. Now, it is that kind of sympathy that I want. That is the kind that this broad land of ours needs more than anything else. I was talking to James W. Ward a few weeks ago upon this very subject, and he said that it was the great need of the West. During the past few days in which I have been in your midst I have become convinced that it is the great need of the East. It constitutes the poverty in the South, and I assure you that it is the greatest need of the Middle West, and because I am only the child of the Alma Mater whose Fiftieth Anniversary we are celebrating, I make bold this afternoon, and I feel sure that, as I stand here the spirit of that other great professor, Timothy Field Allen, encourages this boldness, and I plead with you for this sympathy. It is what you need for our college, and I speak on behalf of the future students of our college, the college for which such men as Allen, Helmuth, Frederick and Dowling and others gave their sympathy and entire lives. You ask of me how to express this sympathy. Let me make some suggestions.

First, through a Board of Professors become acquainted with the students of the college. Invite them to your homes. In thus becoming acquainted, you will learn that they are boys from the farm and the village. They will probably be ill at ease in your dining room here in New York, but consider that it is the diamond in the rough and have a part in its polishing, realizing that yours will be the prize.

In the second place, I would suggest theatre parties. I speak from personal experience. I have said that these young men who compose the freshman class come from the country as strangers among you, and I know of no better place or time than this to introduce them to the college widow. (Laughter.)

And again I would suggest that you invite them to church. I remember the benefits I used to receive in sharing the family pew of our Dean at church. A broad chasm you say from a seat in a theatre to a pew in a church. But in this day and generation it is the liberal education that we want. These boys come to New York and they are bound to see and hear all that there is, and the circumstances under which they see and hear has much to do with

the future success or failure of the student. Make those circumstances, those surroundings the best. (Loud applause.) This is what I have come to plead for today.

The Chairman:

When I spoke of the adjuncts of our College I mentioned the Flower Hospital. To a great many people, to the majority of people I think in this city, we are known principally on account of our hospital. And it is not realized that it is one of the adjuncts of the college and exists primarily as a part of the clinical advantages that we are able to give to our students. In that way we are to a large extent what is called a charitable institution, and to a great many people that is the only idea of our institution, and as a charitable institution we have taken first rank in this city, and I am proud to say that our Dean and Director of our hospital, although he has been with us only two or three years, is a man of such ability in charitable work and in the knowledge of how that work should be managed, that his ability has already been recognized by our Mayor, and he has been appointed upon one of the most important Boards of the city. In these ways we are brought in close connection with the many charities of this great city, a very pleasant and profitable connection, and we have with us today one of the representatives of the charities of this city, the Supervisor of the Brooklyn Catholic Charities, and I am pleased to present to you Mgr. William J. White.

Mgr. White:

Unlike Commissioner Downing, I am unable to give as a reason of my being here today the fact that the one who presides over my household belongs to your medical school, for I keep bachelor quarters. (Laughter). But I yield not to him in the admiration of the work done by your schools and graduates. I wish to congratulate you and pay homage to your school, not so much for the progress made within its walls or for the skill of the staff of your hospital down on the Riverside, but rather do I pay homage to your sympathy for human suffering which you display, and the manner in which your doctors answer the call of the unfortunates in this city, no matter from whence the call may come. You may say that the rendering of this service is a by-product, but the by-product is often the most valuable. We are witnessing just now the development of what is called social service in connection with

the hospitals. It is felt that it is a waste of life and energy when the hospital severs its connection with the patient sometimes in a very critical period. Many of the diseases you see in the hospital are, as we know, the result of malpractice. And hence there has arisen this work of social service. I say that the ordinary physician, the physician particularly who labors amongst the poor, is constantly doing that kind of work. He is the friendly visitor, the good Samaritan, who is pouring into the wounds the Bible equivalents of oil and wine. You remember how the author pictures Old Doctor McClure, who, in sunshine and bad weather, for forty years, labored for every man, woman and child. Now, here in New York we have men doing that same kind of work that the gifted author makes Old Doctor McClure do. Men who are giving back to life the father of a family, it may be; a man who is the bread winner. That is helping to make that man independent; helping to keep him from applying to organized charity. It means the keeping together of countless homes in this great city. It means bringing the children up in the normal way, who would otherwise find themselves in orphan asylums and probably worse places. And this work is going on day after day, and has been going on for the past century. I am speaking from my own experience as a priest, for I have labored in the poorer districts of this city, and I have stood by the sick and dying, and I have bowed my head to these men doing this work of God. And in this age of money and sordid ideals, what a blessing it is to find men at the top of their profession willing to give their lives to the poor. So I say to-day that as we recall the record of progress that has been made in your splendid school and the hospital, of the progress in medicine and surgery that has been made, let us also not forget the splendid social service done by your graduates this half century. It is a record of which this school and the great City of New York is proud, and more than that, it is a record which will stand the test and the scrutiny of the one who said, "I was sick and you visited me." (Applause.)

The Chairman:

I regret to state that Doctor Sutherland is unable to be with us this afternoon. Possibly the greatest force and the controlling force of Homœopathy in this country is vested in the American Institute of Homœopathy, and we have with us to-day the Chairman of the Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute

of Homœopathy, who will address us. I take pleasure in introducing to you Doctor Charles Edgar Walton. (Applause.)
Dr. Walton:

Hark! I hear the song-birds singing,
And I see green blades upspringing
As they drink the morning dew.
What the meaning of this singing?
What the cause of this upspringing?
'Tis Earth's anniversary new.

Hark! I hear the bands are playing,
And I see the flags displaying,
As great crowds throng all the way.
What the meaning of this playing?
What the cause of this displaying?
'Tis a Nation's natal day.

Earth and Nation celebrating,
Each their youth rejuvenating,
Mingle sounds of joy and mirth.
So let us in imitation,
Mingling sounds of exaltation,
Celebrate this College birth.

When I received the invitation to deliver an address on this occasion, I was at a loss to know why the College had gone outside of its own talented faculty, but a few moments' reflection caused me to see the diplomacy of the act. By so doing, it escapes self-praise, and leaves each one of the faculty free to indulge in the thought that but for my selection he would have been the man of the hour. No jealousy is aroused and faculty "esprit de corps" is enbalmed.

Fifty years in the life of an individual may mark the approach of old age, but in the life of an institution, mark the Springtime of its existence. The natal forces are not yet expended, adolescence is supreme.

Well do I remember the morning of my fiftieth birthday. In response to the inquiry of an old friend, whose customary greeting was, "How are you feeling?" I replied, "I feel half dead this morning." Said he, "You do not look it, what is the matter?" "Well,"

I responded, "upon my one hundredth birthday I expect to be wholly dead, and as this is my fiftieth birthday I must be half dead." This cannot be said of a college which was called into existence for the development and perpetuation of a great idea.

When an institution has endured fifty years it is fitting that it should ask its friends to help it commemorate its birthday. That is what we are here for this afternoon. We shall do so not with fulsome praise, but with hearty congratulations, recognizing its worth, and the character of the work in which it is engaged.

A medical college is not a commercial enterprise. Money cannot compensate its workers for the time spent and self-sacrifice made. Its object is a wide-reaching philanthropy. It is organized to supply a public need. Just so long as disease is possible doctors will be required, and that will be a long time, without the psycho-religious enthusiasts succeed in exterminating both much sooner than can reasonably be expected.

Recognizing the medical college as one of the public utilities the various State governments assume the right of survellance, and prescribe not only the sort of material out of which a doctor shall be made, but also the manner of his making. This is as it should be, at least so long as they do not over-standardize.

As a result, while fewer doctors are being turned out than formerly, they are better qualified, at least in some particulars. There are still some communities where the people prefer employing a doctor who can cure their ills, without elaborate explanations, rather than one who can tell them that their polymorphonuclear leucocytes are out of proportion, yet is unable to cure them. They do not mind having an attack of "goose flesh," but are filled with alarm when told that they have "cutis anserina." In many places the "goose flesh" doctor will drive two horses, or even an automobile, while the "cutis anserina" doctor will drive but one horse, and that one owned by the livery-stable keeper. However, an overtrained doctor should not locate in an undertrained community.

Living in a time when so many healers are made by prayer, self-communion and the mis-reading of the Scriptures, or by taking a course in theology, it may be of interest to you to hear how *doctors* are made. This theme is especially appropriate, as we are engaged in celebrating the birthday of a college whose efforts for the past fifty years have been expended for that purpose.

When we have told you how a doctor is made,
How he is expected to hold all he is expected to know.
The wonder will be, and still the wonder grow,

The modern college takes its neophytes with a prescribed preliminary education which is calculated to provide a mental receptivity and aptitude, and for four years attempts to so mould and furnish that young person with information that he as a doctor will be the least possible menace to the health and comfort of his patrons.

The young student is first set to work to learn the mechanism of he human body. The name, and location, and relationship of every portion of that wonderful structure must be acquired. This can only be done by spending many weeks in the dissecting room from which he merges, not as a rank materialist because his scalpel has failed to uncover the human soul, but as a firm believer in a Creator whose works are past finding out. Let me call to your minds the familiar picture of the illustrious anatomist, Andreas Vesalius, seen in the office of many physicians.

With reverential mien he stands between
A table and a cross. Upon the one
There lies the body of a fellow man.
Upon the other hangs the image of
The Savior of Mankind. With outstretched hand
He feels the empty temple of the soul.
With upturned eyes he sees the symbol of
The Cross. In silent prayer is blessing sought
To sanctify his work.

Work and worship thus typified breathes a spirit of highest inspiration. Religious perhaps in spite of his profession, he was none the less so on account of his profession.

While pursuing his anatomical studies the student is at the same time taught the function of each part, what parts are engaged in locomotion, what in prehension, what in mastication, insalivation, digestion and assimilation, what in excretion, what in circulation, what parts are voluntary or involuntary in action. His physiological laboratory work is the bane of the anti-vivisectionist. In refutation of whose strictures I would ask, is it any more reprehensible to kill guinea-pigs for our health than it is to kill flies for our comfort or cats for our fiddle strings?

The chemistry of the student's preparatory studies is augmented by the chemistry of the various fluids of the body and the foods used for nourishment. He is taught the microscopical appearance of each tissue of the body, whether in normal or abnormal condition; the diseases and their multiform causes, symptosm, course and terminations; the life history, appearance and peculiarities of the various bacteria; the use of the various surgical, mechanical, electric, hygienic and therapeutic means of treatment; the management of dispensary, private and hospital patients; the recognition and management of mental aberrations; the conduction of autopsies and inquests; the growth of the child both before and after birth; the history of medicine; the use of the mind in reasoning, remembering, thinking, developing an individuality, evolving ideals and turning them into realities. Does this sound like a compilation of extracts from a college catalogue? Perhaps so, but how else can I emphasize the fact that a doctor cannot be made by the perusal of Gunn's Family Physician, or the silent exercise of the subliminal consciousness.

The latter occupation will be about as productive as to attempt to evolve from one's inner consciousness the location of the opposite end of a billiard ball.

When all of this instruction has been furnished by a college, and assimilated by the student, it is justified in saying it has made a doctor. Whether he be good, bad or indifferent, remains to be determined after a State Board of Examiners has given a license to go out and show what he can do with his acquisition.

A homœopathic college has much to do in addition to what has been enumerated. It teaches the effects of hundreds of drugs, each having its own peculiar action which fits it for some special application. It teaches no favorite formula, for it has none. Recognizing that each patient is subject to individual manifestations, it teaches the method of fitting the remedy to the patient, and not to the name of the disease. John Brown's rheumatism is not identical with John Smith's rheumatism, even though their occupations and social status are practically the same; so the John Brown remedy will differ from the John Smith remedy and they are not interchangeable.

The college turns out no finished doctor (death is the only thing that makes a finished doctor), but it does strive to send out a doc-

tor with educational impulses which will lead to continual development.

When the doctor is made, what shall become of him? He should be received by the public, not with a blind confidence, but with an intelligent confidence. Having protected itself by securing the guarantee of his educational qualifications, he should be met with the disposition to give him the "square deal" that will insure the "square meal."

From the earliest times the doctor, along with the minister, the lawyer, the policeman, and the mother-in-law, has been the object of satirical attack.

He who indiscriminately rails at doctors never experienced the pangs of a gall-stone colic, or tried to pass a vesical calculus. Either of these might make him forget his Maker, but he will remember that there is a doctor somewhere in the neighborhood. A modern French satirist thus expresses his attitude:

"I have no enmity against physicians. If I have sometimes directed some sallies against them it is because the medical profession, like all other professions, is open to criticism and satire, more than the others perhaps, for the higher the standing of the profession the more merciless satire should be against those who fail to recognize their social role and their great duties toward humanity. I have, on the contrary, a very lively sympathy, rising to a very lively admiration, for physicians, by whom I mean, of course, properly educated, hardworking, conscientious physicians. There is no profession which I find finer, more elevated, and more noble, in its ideals. There is none which demands more disinterestedness, more real renunciation, more self-sacrifice."

The same Bible that tells us that Asa, after he sought the physicians, "slept with his fathers," thus leading us to infer that the physicians were the cause of his permanent sleep, also tells us in the words of the Great Physician himself that "they that are sick need a physician." This latter passage seems to have been overlooked by a modern cult that decries the use of a physician, but are quite willing to perform two dollars worth of telepathic treatment to remove a sickness which does not exist.

No amount of spirituality will compensate for the lack of the knowledge of the cause and pathology of disease. To make the devil the principal causative factor in the production of disease is

to manifest an atavism that is not complimentary to modern intelligence.

In his relation to the public, the doctor is not only a restorer of health, but a conservator of health; hence his activity in the Boards of Health and his willingness to become a member of the President's Cabinet as soon as Congress can be brought to see the necessity of establishing a Department of Health. National health affairs can be best supervised by a National Administrator. The conservation of the public health is certainly quite as important as the conservation of the forests, the water-power sites, or the coal lands in Alaska.

In its efforts at this conservation, however, Congress must not be deceived into foisting upon the public the establishment of a medical autocracy. The United States of America is no place for national religion or national medicine. The repository of all medical wisdom is not to be found in any one school of medicine.

The doctor is so intimately connected with the progress of civilization and the uplift of social economics that the dignity and worth of the profession should be recognized beyond all cavil.

"Who hears the infants' earliest cry,
And drops Argentum into his eye?
The Doctor.
Who laughs to see his winsome frolics,
And treats meantime his wind-some colics?
The Doctor.
Who frowns when his first name is used by the Mother,
To brand her first-born, who might prefer another?
The Doctor.
Who treats his patients with patient skill,
And fails most times his coffers to fill?
The Doctor.
Who treats his coughers with fresh cod's oil,
And pulls a tooth, or lances a boil?
The Doctor.
Who antidotes the festive coccus,
When fell diseases rise to mock us?
The Doctor.
Who striving to make his patients well,
Sends some to heaven, and some to—where they belong?
The Doctor.

Who when at last he turns up his toes,
Shall find old friends wherever he goes?
The Doctor."

A phrasemaker is not the best expounder of a truth. The phrase catches the ear, tickles the fancy, fascinates the intellect and temporarily deludes the judgment, but it fails to satisfy the reason. We frequently hear that "Medicine is not a Science, but an Art." That sounds well, and is intended to convey the idea that medical knowledge is uncertain, and that medical practice is solely an exhibition of skill, but it is the deceptive expression of a half truth. One might as well say that Mechanics is not a Science but an Art, that Chemistry is not a Science but an Art.

What is science? It is the knowledge reached by the correlation of facts, the demonstration of facts, the classification of facts. When all possible correlations are made, all demonstrations completed, all classification ended, knowledge becomes absolute. Such knowledge by man is unattainable, but so far as the knowledge of medicine is the result of correlation, demonstration and classification of facts, just so far as it sheds its mysticism, its superstition, and its ignorance, and has become established upon a scientific basis which secures continuous growth. Without this basis there would be no art in practice.

The New York Homœopathis Medical College is engaged in the occupation of making homœopathic doctors.

If I may be allowed to indulge in a familiar journalistic artifice, wherein a scare-head is printed and then contradicted in the subjoined article, I will say, that after practicing medicine for nearly fory years I have come to the deliberate conclusion that there is nothing in Homœopathy. A very large proportion of the medical profession will coincide in this statement.

From my experience, there is nothing in Homœopathy that makes it less efficient in the treatment of the diseases of adults than in those of children.

Nothing that appeals to the faith of a child, which it does not have, that may not make the same appeal to the faithless parent.

Nothing that makes it inefficient in the treatment of animals on account of their lack of faith.

Nothing that forbids the employment of auxiliary measures.

Nothing that prevents the use of chemical antidotes.

Nothing that *demands* the use of a microscope to determine the fitness of a remedy.

Nothing to lower a patient's opsonic index or impair his vital force.

Nothing that prevented the discovery of radium by two of its practitioners.

Nothing to prevent the unequalled management of one of New York's great insane asylums, or the efficient management of more than one of its hospitals.

Nothing that prevents a practitioner of that school of medicine from being an admirable Health Commissioner of New York State.

Nothing to prevent the founding of colleges, hospitals, journals and societies.

Nothing to prevent the fostering of that great crime with which the American people has been recently charged, the crime of superfecundity.

Nothing to prevent any one from seeking the Kingdom of Heaven, or to encourage his premature arrival.

In fact, there is nothing in Homœopathy that renders its practitioners unfit to fulfil the high office of medical adviser to his fellow-man.

Blessings be to such nothingness!

Homœopathy does not occupy the place in the public mind that it did some years ago. What has become of it? Is it dead?

We do not hear much of the Reformation nowadays. What has become of it? Is it dead? Did the work of Martin Luther come to naught? There was a time when it was the principal theme engaging public thought. The bloody persecutions of that misguided fanatic, Phillip II., kept it well to the front. Its principles outlived the persecutions. Liberty of conscience, right of personal interpretation, freedom from ecclesiastical dominion, these we enjoy at the present day with scarcely a thought given to their origin, except for scholastic purposes. Are these principles dead? Homœopathy has outlived the novelty stage of its development, and has settled down to an unspectacular but permanent growth. The telephone, the wireless telegraph, the air-ship, while still wonderful examples of the triumph of mind over matter, are no longer novelties. They are accepted, and the public intellect is engaged in the consideration of political insurgency, government by commission, and emanual usurpation.

As Homœopaths we form a department of the medical army. An army is composed of many parts—infantry, cavalry, artillery, commissary, musicians, miners, sappers, buglers, etc. Each has its special duty to perform; the relationship is one of interdependence. The failure of one may jeopardize the work of all the rest. A bugler who sounds a retreat, instead of an advance, may change victory into defeat. No one department can justly belittle the importance of any other department.

In the medical army the Homœopaths are the therapeutic sharpshooters. They have to do primarily with the development and use of drug action; they are the advance combatants. For one hundred years they have been engaged in demonstrating the efficiency of the therapeutic rifle as compared with the therapeutic shot-gun, even going so far at times as to supplant the therapeutic cannon.

We are in the army to stay. We expect to so acquit ourselves that no drum-head court-martial shall cause our discharge, or reduce us to the ranks.

We look upon the New York Homœopathic Medical College as one of the fortresses from which will come from time to time recruits filled with enthusiasm, and thoroughly immunized against the infection of malevolent assimilation, which has for its object the establishment of a despotism as soul-killing as the Inquisition of old.

Ten years ago this month the Homœopathic profession dedicated in the city of Washington a monument to the founder of Homœopathy. It stands there a beautiful memorial to his perspicuity in the realm of medicine. An epoch-maker, time has not dimmed his greatness. Not only out of the mouths of babes has his praise been perfected, but the splendid discoveries of his antagonists prove the validity of his claims. The "vital force" of his ideas has raised the mental opsonic index of his detractors. Those of you who have seen that monument will recognize this picture.

> Within the shelter of that granite nook
> He sits, and meditates upon the Truth
> Vouchsafed to him, "The Porcelain Painter's Son."
> With sharpened fore-sight of a seer he sees
> Before him spread, in panoramic scroll,
> The Vision of Eternal Truth blessing

The nations of the earth. Till now enslaved
In ignorance, the time shall come when they
Shall see fulfillment of the Prophecy,
From lips Divine, "The Truth shall set you free."

Unless that monument is a farce, it stands today a pledge of the profession to substantiate the Master's expectation.

One hundred years ago this year Samuel Hahnemann first published his Organon which formulated the medical ideas which have rendered his name illustrious and which founded the basis of a new school of medicine. Surely this celebration of one of the bulwarks of that school would not be complete without some encomium to his greatness.

The crucible of Time, that final test
Which shows the worth of human deeds long done,
And from the dross of prejudice brings forth,
With subtle Alchemy, Truth's golden grains,
Has brought before our wondering gaze the
Confirmation of the claims of him, who
Wrested from the sluggish womb of Nature
The hidden secret of The Law of Cure.
Though pierced with keenest shaft of calumny,
And bruised with persecution's heavy hand,
The Master rose triumphant o'er his foes,
And lived to demonstrate his new-born Truth.
A priceless heritage he gave to all
Who follow in his steps, and we do well
Upon this Anniversary to hail
With loud acclaim the grandeur of his work.

ALUMNI SMOKER.

On Wednesday evening, June first, the Alumni of Manhattan gave a smoker in honor of the Trustees of Alma Mater and the visiting Alumni at Terrace Garden, Manhattan. An excellent vaudeville show was provided. The best artist on the boards was T. Drysdale Buchanan in an irresistible song and dance act. During the evening quite a sum was raised for the new Bacteriological Laboratory.

H. G. SLOAT, M. D.

Dear Doctor: Will you kindly give the following report of the Smoker Committee a prominent place in the Commencement number of the CHIRONIAN, as this is the only opportunity I have had of acknowledging the checks sent me:

Received from subscriptions		$325.00
Paid out—		
Talent for Smoker and Dinner	$150.00	
Rent of Hall	25.00	
Refreshments	70.00	
Cigars, 500	50.00	
Cigarettes, 400	7.40	
Tips to Waiters, Head Waiter and Attendants	7.00	
		309.40
Balance		$15.60

This balance was turned over to the Flower Hospital to pay for the necessary printing, stationery, etc.

The contributors were as follows: Geo. W. Roberts, $5; W. F. Honan, $5; W. H. Dieffenbach, $5; J. P. Seward, $5; J. W. Dowling, $5; G. F. Laidlaw, $5; G. W. McDowell, $5; J. E. Wilson, $10; W. I. Pierce, $5; B. G. Carleton, $5; A. B. Norton, $5; G. DeW. Hallett, $5; R. Du Jardin, $5; W. H. King, $5; C. Dominick, $5; R. Rabe, $5; N. G. Mattison, $5; D. E. S. Coleman, $5; E. D. Franklin, $5; W. F. Helmuth, $5; F. M. Dearborn, $5; L. R. Kaufman, $5; W. H. Van Den Burg, $5; C. E. Teets, $5; J. G. Baldwin, $5; M. W. McDuffie, $5; W. H. Bishop, $5; J. G. Maeder, $5; E. W. Kellogg, $5; Chas. Ver Nooy, $5; B. G. Clark, $5; E. G. Rankin, $5; S. B. Moore, $5; A. J. Richardson, $5; L. R. Cochen, $5; E. H. Porter, $5; G. W. Richardson, $5; L. C. Danforth, $5; Irving Townsend, $5; A. T. Root, $5; Chas. McDowell, $5; H. S. Hathaway, $5; James Bennett, $5; G. H. Patchen, $5; H. C. Hitchcock, $5; J. H. Fobes, $5; L. Loiseaux, $5; E. G. Tuttle, $5; J. B. Garrison, $5; Sprague Carleton, $5; A. H. Richardson, $5; F. W. Hamlin, $5; Albert Reed, $5; J. O. Chase, $5; Harry Sayre, $5; G. G. Shelton, $5; P. C. Thomas, $5; W. S. Mills, $5; S. F. Wilcox, $5; G. F. Shepard, $5; T. D. Buchanan, $5; total, $325.

The accounts have been audited by Dr. R. S. Copeland and found correct.

Thanking the above gentlemen for their hearty support, I am

Yours very truly,

T. Drysdale Buchanan,
Chairman.

ALUMNI BANQUET.

The twentieth annual banquet of the Alumni Association commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the college was held on the evening of June 2d, 1910, at the Hotel Astor. The handsome dinner card showed on the cover cuts of the old college at 23d Street and 3d Avenue, and the modern institution at 63d Street and Avenue A, together with the national and college flags. The portraits of former deans followed: Jacob Beakley, 1860-1870; Carroll Dunham, 1870-1874; John William Dowling, father of our Secretary of Faculty, 1874-1882; Timothy Field Allen, 1882-1893; William Tod, by the grace of God, poet and surgeon, too, 1893-1902; William Harvey King, 1902-1908; and our present Dean, Royal Samuel Copeland.

After satisfying the inner man, the assembled Alumni listened to the post-prandial programme. Dr. George Royal, president of the association, as toastmaster officiated with his usual witty and breezy Wild Western manner. The first speaker, Dean Copeland, painted our future a rosy one and gave a most interesting report of Alma Mater and hospital. Hon. Melbert B. Cary, president of the Board of Trustees, spoke well for the public-spirited board which he so ably represents. Early in the evening Rabbi Stephen S. Wise interested and entranced everyone with his splendid bursts of oratory. John P. Sutherland, dean of our sister school at Boston, felicitated us upon our anniversary. Last, but not least, ex-Senator John C. Spooner told us how he defended Homœopathy even with his fists in his early days.

President Royal resigned the gavel to Vice-President-elect Brewster, who received it for the incoming president.

All voted it a most excellent and enjoyable occasion.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF ALMA MATER.

Commencement exercises were held at 8:30 P. M. on May 31st, 1910, at Mendelssohn Hall. Dean Copeland made the introductory address, in which he reassured us of Alma Mater's healthy condition, but urged us on to more strenuous endeavors in her behalf. Mr. Melbert B. Cary conferred the degrees in an able manner which always characterizes the president of that unselfish and humanitarian body of men, our Board of Trustees. Dr. Gove S. Harrington awarded the certificates of the Metropolitan Hospital, acting for the president of the Medical Board, Dr. Arthur L. Root. The Dean in awarding the Faculty prizes remarked as usual upon the "microscopical" difference between the marks.

The first Faculty prize was won by Dr. David B. Hill; the second by Dr. Frank Moore Wright. Honorable mention, Dr. Archibald C. Worth.

The Alumnus Trustee prize—for highest standing in Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior subjects, conferred by Dr. W. W. Blackman—was won by Franklin Murdock, '11.

Dr. J. W. Dowling, Secretary of the Faculty, announced the hospital appointments: Flower Hospital, Drs. Botsford, Braynard, Hanton, Johnson, Wareheim; Metropolitan Hospital, Drs. Brown, Esguerra, Kohn, Moss; Cumberland Street Hospital, Drs. Overton, Wright; Hahnemann Hospital, Drs. Bramley, Hill, Newcomb; Albany Homœopathic Hospital, Dr. Worth.

The address to the class by Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., was a wonderful speech and the class are to be congratulated on the opportunity of receiving such words of wisdom and advice.

CLASS DAY OF THE CLASS OF 1910.

Class Day exercises were held on May 30, 1910, at 8:30 P. M., in the senior lecture room at the college. The following program was given:

PROGRAM.

Violin Solo,

a. Romance ..... *Rubinstein-Wieniawski.*
b. l' Albeille ..... *Schubert.*

Mrs. Jessie Monteze de Vore.
Mr. Nicholas de Vore at the piano.

Address to the Class of 1910 .....John E. Wilson, A. B., M. D.
Vocal Selection.

Miss Helen Waldo.
Mr. Emil Rhode at the piano.

Class Presentations.

Vocal Selection,

Mr. Lowen E. Ginn.
Mr. Emil Rhode at the piano.

Violin Solo,

a. Serenade .....*de Vore.*
b. Danse Tzigane .....*Nachez.*

Mrs. Jessie Monteze de Vore.
Mr. Nicholas de Vore at the piano.

CLASS OF 1910.

G. Herbert Allen,
Lelon P. Botsford,
James R. Bramley,
Edwin C. Braynard,
McCarter Brown,
B. C. Roy Choudhury, L. M. S.,
Emigdio A. Esguerra, Ph. B., D. D. S.,
C. Alfred Hanton,
David B. Hill,
Stephen P. Jewett, A. B.,
A. Louis Gramsch,
John A. Johnson,
Henry W. Lyding,
Benjamin J. Moss,
Edward F. Mahon, S. B., LL. B.,
Cyrenius A. Newcomb,
W. Clyde Overton, Ph. C.,
Haskell S. Phelps,
Reginald W. H. Rollings,
William H. Shields,
Grover F. Wareheim, A. B.,
Archibald C. Worth, Jr., A. B., z
Frank M. Wright, A. B.

After the exercises the building was thrown open for inspection. The Bone was a particular centre of interest. Dancing followed until a late hour.

REPORT OF THE COLLEGE COMMITTEE.

Herbert Dana Schenck, B. S., M. D., O. et A. Chir.

The College Committee has held but one meeting during the past year, and that was on January 8, 1910, when it was called together at the request of the dean to discuss the affairs of the college, and to enable him to get from the alumni an idea of the best way to celebrate the chartering of this college fifty years ago. The meeting was held at the college, with a representative from the auxiliaries of Boston, Central New York, Western New York and the two representatives of the Metropolitan present. Regrets were read from the members of the committee from Connecticut, Eastern New York, Southern New York and Washington auxiliaries. The committee organized by electing the writer chairman and selecting Dr. J. B. G. Custis member of the executive committee for three years, Dr. Henry E. Spalding for two years, and Dr. W. S. Garnsey for one year.

At that time the plan and scope of this semi-centennial celebration was mapped out, and the auxiliaries have been steadily planning for this successful meeting ever since. All the auxiliaries have had a second meeting except the one in Washington.

The Boston meeting was held on January 29th, at which the dean was present, and made a report concerning the college. He was also present at the meettings of all the other auxiliaries. Dr. J. K. Warren was elected president of the New England auxiliary, and Dr. G. H. Wilkins secretary and treasurer. Dr. Warren is executive member.

The Eastern New York auxiliary held its annual meeting on Tuesday evening, February 8th, in connection with the annual meeting of the New York State Society. Dr. S. T. Birdsall was eleced President; Dr. Harold D. Cochrane, Vice-President; Dr. Crawford R. Green, Secretary; Dr. B. E. Kinne, Treasurer. Dr. B. E. Marshall is executive member.

The next auxiliary to hold its annual meeting was Central New York on April 22d. There was a goodly number present, and exceptionally good addresses were made by the alumni present and by graduates from other colleges residing in Utica and vicinity who are in sympathy with our college as the representative of homœopathy in this State. The following officers were elected: Dr. Charles

E. Chase, President; Dr. J. Willis Candee, Vice-President; Dr. E. A. Gayde, Secretary and Treasurer. Dr. Grovenor S. Farmer was elected executive member at the request of the former executive member, Dr. Garnsey.

The Southern New York meeting was held at Binghamton the next night, April 23d, and a good deal of enthusiasm was shown. One of the older alumni, a graduate of '62, Dr. J. A. Barden, journeyed down from Canandaigua to be present. Dr. C. H. Jenkins was eleced President; Dr. H. J. Ball, Vice-President; Dr. Bernard Clausen, Secretary and Treasurer, with Dr. Lynn Arthur Martin as executive member. At this meeting the executive membre said he felt deeply the need for increased laboratory faiclities at the college, and offered to be one of fifty to give from $30 to $50 for a fund for their equipment.

On April 30th a meeting of the Western New York auxiliary was held in Rochester, where several of the alumni of other colleges came in and discussed the problems of homœopathy and the necessity of maintaining our colleges at the highest possible efficiency and with the largest number of students that could be persuaded to attend them. Dr. Edwin H. Wolcott was elected President; Dr. Wm. Perrin Secretary and Treasurer, and Dr. Charles R. Sumner executive member. This meeting was attended by the alumnus trustees as well as by the dean and the chairman of the college committee.

A very enthusiastic and pleasant meeting of the Connecticut auxiliary was held at New Haven on May 5th. Besides the dean and the chairman of this committee, Dr. O. S. Ritch, of Brooklyn, and Walter Sands Mills, of New York, attended, as did Dr. E. Wilton Brown, of Mt. Kisco. It was the latter who made a proposal to his fellow alumni in Connecticut, among whom he formerly practiced, that he would give $100 towards the fund for the equipment of the physiolgical and bacterilogical laboratories, provided the Connecticut alumni would raise $900. That proposal was immediately accepted by those present, and the fourteen who were there at that time, within a few minutes, subscribed nearly $1,000, and they have since gone out and canvassed the remaining alumni of Connecticut for additional subscriptions to, if possible, make up another $500. This was subscribed on condition that the whole amount needed would be subscribed by July 1st. The following

officers were elected: Dr. Herbert A. Roberts, President; Dr. Charles L. Beach, Vice-President; Dr. Henry P. Sage, Secretary and Treasurer, and Dr. M. Jewell Adams, executive member.

A meeting of the alumni and others living in the Borough of Brooklyn interested in the college was called at the office of the alumnus trustee, Dr. Blackman, on May 18th, at which the dean was present and gave a full and frank report of the present satisfactory condition of the college and of its needs. Six hundred dollars was subscribed at once for the laboratory, and a committee was appointed to give the other alumni in the borough a chance to subscribe to this fund.

The last work of the committee was for the dean, the alumnus trustee, the chairman, with Dr. Joseph H. Fobes, to go to Newark on 19th to attend a meeting of the alumni in New Jersey for the formation of an auxiliary. This was successfully launched. Dr. Joseph H. Bryan was elected President; Dr. C. B. Holmes, Vice-President; Dr. Charles H. Church, Secretary; Dr. Carl W. Wintsch, Treasurer, and Dr. G. Herbert Richards, executive member. Here also, after the need for laboratories had been presented by the dean, steps were taken to have the alumni subscribe liberally to the fund.

The Southern auxiliary has the following officers: President, Dr. Ira W. Dennison; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Gregg C. Birdsall; Executive Member, Dr. J. B. G. Custis.

At all the auxiliary meetings except the one in Boston the chairman of this committee was present. He can testify that everywhere the greatest interest was manifested by the alumni, great enthusiasm for her support found with willingness to support the college by sending not only their own sons but securing students that will greatly increase the present college enrollment the next year.

These auxiliaries make it possible for our alumni to meet their fellow alumni socially and to hear from the dean the position, progress and needs of their Alma Mater. Many of these alumni are unable for many reasons to leave home or to bear the expense of a trip to the annual commencement and alumni meeting in New York. Most of them, however, can reach the meeting place of the auxiliary within a few hours, and are home again the next morning ready ta take up the burden of their work with increased enthusiasm and with pride that they are graduates of the New York Homœopathic College and Flower Hospial.

Tt one of the meetings an a'umnus, who is here to celebrate his 20th year in the practice of medicine, said that a few years ago when any one asked him where he graduated he said, "Oh, from New York." But the present position and condition of his Alma Mater made him answer when any one asked this question, that he felt proud to say tha he graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital.

There were enrolled in the college 67 more students than last year, of whom about 60 per cent. can be traced directly to the influence of the alumni.

It is the feeling of the committee that these auxiliaries are going to be of increasing importance as the years go by, and deserve your most careful attention and support. Everything should be done to have those already organized hold enthusiastic and profitable meetings, and to organize other territory where there seem to be alumni enough within a reasonable radius for an active, effecive organization.

The Alumni Directory lists thirty-four of our alumni in the State of Pennsylvania who are not yet organized. This territory should be carefully looked into by the Board of Directors, and, unless there are very cogent reasons against such action, should be organized into an effective auxiliary. If they are, the United States east of the Allegheny Mountains will have auxiliaries where it is possible for every alumnus of this college to have membership and to be in close touch with his Alma Mater.

HERBERT D. SCHENCK, '84,
Chairman.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CONNECTICUT HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The regular annual meeting of the Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society was held in the Y. M. C. A building, Hartford, Tuesday, May 17th, with a large attendance and renewed interest in the proceedings. The forenoon session consisted of election of new members, the election of officers and a consideration of the case of Dr. Geo. A. Faber, of Waterbury.

Dr. Fred. W. Peck read a very instructive paper on "The Effect of Psychology on the Treatment of Disease."

Dr. Eugene L. Bestor, of Hartford, was elected to membership. The following officers were e'ected:

Dr. Hugh A. Cameron, Waterbury, President.
Dr. Chas. Worcester, S. Norwalk, Vice-President.
Dr. W. W. Christian Berlin, Secretary.
Dr. Henry P. Sage, New Haven, Treasurer.

Dr. Carl J. Hart, of New Britain, was elected to the Board of Censors.

The greater part of the morning session was taken up with the consideration of charges brought against Dr. Faber, of Waterbury, in which it was stated that several men had received a license to practice without having appeared before the (Eclectic) board of license examiners. After considerable discussion it was voted to defer action for one year.

The afternoon session was taken up with the following:

Dr. F. E. Wilcox, of Willimantic, "Medical Treatment of Diseases of the Stomach."

Dr. H. A. Whitmarsh, of Providence, "Surgical Treatment of Diseases of the Stomach."

Dr. George F. Laidlaw, of New York, "Diagnosis of Disease sof the Stomach."

Dr. E. S. Smith, of Bridgeport, read a well written paper on "Minor Conditions of the Stomach and Their Treatment."

An invitation was received from the staff of the Norwich Insane Hospital that the semi-annual meeting be held in Norwich, and it was so voted. Attendance seventy-five.

ALUMNI NOTES.

Dr. Whitney desires to announce that he will be absent from the city from June 25th to July 25th, inclusive. During his absence, patients are referred to Dr. John H. Storer, 30 Edgecombe Avenue (one block west of 136th Street and Eighth Avenue). Hours: 9-10, 1-2, 6-7. Tel. No. 1030 Audubon.

Dr. J. W. Hassler announces that he will resume his practice at 517 Fifth Avenue, Belmar, N. J., June 17th to September 15th. Telephone 98 Belmar.

Dr. Tuttle desires to make the following announcement: During June, except from June 25th to June 30th, he will keep his usual office hours. During July, he will be in his office only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. On other days and during June and

July at night, messages may be telephoned to Englewood, N. J., 60 R. From August 1st to September 26th patients are referred to Dr. Leon F. Loizeaux, No. 155 East 72d Street. Telephone Lenox 4810.

Dr. Wallace B. House, of No. 320 W. 115th St., Manhattan, wishes to announce the removal of his offices on July 15th, 1910, to No. 135 W. 78th St., Manhattan.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland announces his Summer plans, as follows: From June 20th to July 5th he will be absent from the State. After July 5th, until September 1st, he will observe his regular office hours on Saturdays and Mondays only. Should his services be required in case of emergency, inquiry may be made at his house or at Flower Hospital. Hours: 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Telephone 2887 Columbus.

Dr. Kaufman announces a change in office hours from June 20th to September 5th, 1910. Daily, including Sunday, 1 to 2 P. M. Tuesday and Friday, 5:30 to 7 P. M. On other days and for other hours appointments may be made by telephone. Regular hours resumed on September 5th—11:30 to 1 P. M., 5:30 to 6:30; Sunday, 10 to 12.

Dr. Lindsley F. Cocheu, Colonial Studios, 39 West 67th Street. Dr. Cocheu will be out of town from July 1st to July 28th. During his absence patients are referred to Dr. J. T. Simonson, 46 West 85th Street. Hours, 11-12:30, except Sundays. Telephone, Riverside 1204.

Dr. John B. Garrison, '82, announces his removal, on May 1st, to "The Sydenham," 616 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. Office hours, 10 to 12:30, and by appointment. Telephone, 1410 Plaza.

Dr. John E. Wilson, Sydenham Building, 616 Madison Ave., Cor. 58th Street, New York, announces the following arrangements for the summer of 1910: During July Dr. Wilson will be at his office on Mondays and Fridays only, from 10-1. During August, and to September 15th inclusive, Dr. Wilson will be at the Lake Placid Club, Essex county, N. Y. Regular office hours will be resumed on the 16th day of September. During the absence of Dr. Wilson from the city, all communications will receive attention, if addressed to his office, 616 Madison Avenue. Cases demanding immediate attention are referred to Dr. Reeve Turner, 208 East 72d Street, office hours 9-11, 6-7. Telephone, 4518 Lenox.

Dr. A. Worrall Palmer, 250 West 57th Street, desires to announce that he will be absent from the city from June 30th to July 4th (attending the O., O. and L. Society) and from July 30th to September 18th. Also he will keep his regular noon office hours and appointments, from July 5th to 30th, evenings and Sunday by appointment only. September 19th will resume all regular office hours. All communications by telegraph or post addressed to 'office will be immediately forwarded to him. Nose, throat and ear diseases' exclusively. 11 to 12 daily and by appointment. At 6 P. M. on Saturday. 11 to 12 on first and third Sunday. Telephones, office, Columbus 827; residence, Prospect 701.

Dr. Birdsall announces the removal of his office to 1332 Fifteenth Street (near 'Rhode Island Avenue), Washington, D. C. Office hours and telephone as formerly. Hours, 8-9 A. M., 4:30-6:30 P. M. Sunday, 5-7 P. M. Telephone, North 1561.

Dr. F. H. Boynton, 36 'West 50th Street, will receive patients during the summer of 1910 at his usual hours, but in accordance with the following plan as to days: June, every day except Sunday. July, every day except Saturday and Sunday. August and September, Mondays and Thursdays only. October, all 'days will be resumed. Hours, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Telephone, 449 Plaza.

John Strother Gaines, M. D., Sherman Square Hotel, 200 West 71st Street, New York. Dr. Gaines desires to announce that he will be absent from the city from Saturday, July 2d, to Saturday, July 30th. During his absence, patients are referred to Dr. S. H. Vehslage, 136 West 70th Street, 10 to 12 A. M., 6:30 to 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 12 A. M. Hours, 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., 5:30 to 7 P. M. Sundays, no evening hours. Telephone, 8400 Columbus; night call, 4612 Columbus.

Dr. C. Herbert Church announces the removal of his offices from 22 East Kinney Street to 1105 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. Hours, 9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays and holidays by appointment. Telephone, 241 Market.

add General New Notes—July

Dr. Carl Herman Wintsch, '95, of Newark, N. J., was taken sick with appendicitis on May 25th, 1910. Dr. Sleght, of the same city, verified the diagnosis. Dr. Frank Caulkins Bunn, '89, of Orange, N. J., and Dr. E. D. G. Conkling, '90, of Newark, N. J., operated at the Essex County Homœopathic Hospital on the same

day. Dr. Arthur Thompson, '98, administered ether. The patient was home and doing well on June 5th. He is "sorry he could not be here with the boys."

Dr. John Prentice Rand, '83, of Worcester, Mass., responded to the toast "The Poetry of the Profession," at the 74th banquet of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society, and Dr. Joseph H. Fobes, '01, of New York, read a paper on Surgery of the Thyroid Gland at the scientific session on June 8th, 1910, in Boston, Mass.

BROOKLYN NOTES.

Dr. George Clinton Jeffrey, Pulte, '75, has removed to 536 Second Street.

Dr. Ralph G. Yeaton, '09, has opened his office at 1171 45th St. Hours until 10 A. M. 1-2 and 6-7:30 P. M. Telephone, Bay Ridge 2798.

Dr. Percy N. DeNyse recently completed his service at Cumberland Street Hospital, and is temporarily at 681 Hancock Street.

Dr. George G. VanMater, 1682 Green Avenue, will be in his office Tuesdays, 10:30 to 2:30, from June 1st to October 15th.

Dr. G. Waldron Bartlett, '95, died at his home, 167 Bay, 28th Street, on June 5th, in his fifty-eighth year.

At the June meeting of the Brooklyn Clinical Society, Dr. Roy Upham, '03, showed a case of cicatricial stenosis of the œsophagus due to the taking of nitric acid two years ago. The case was complicated by pregnancy. For two weeks during and after confinement, the patient had to be fed per rectum, as she was unable to swallow. The stenosis has since been relieved and neither mother nor child show any ill effects.

The following changes in the staff of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives are contemplated: Dr. Chas. E. Paine from Visiting Physician to Laryngologist, Dr. Reuben T. Johnson from Associate to Visiting Physician, Dr. Ralph G. Yeaton to be Associate.

The fourth annual graduating exercises of the Cumberland Street Hospital Training School for Nurses were held in the Cumberland Street Presbyterian Church, adjoining the Hospital, on Wednesday evening, June 8th, seventeen nurses graduating. Addresses were

made by Drs. Daniel Simmons and John L. Moffat, of the staff, the Rev. Dr. C. B. McAfee and Rev. John T. Nash, D. D. After the exercises a dance and reception was held in the hospital.

Dr. Frank G. Wright, '10, has assumed his duties as interne at Cumberland Street.

OBITUARY.

Dr. William Clark Snyder

William Clark Snyder, M. D., a well-known physician of this city, died at the home of his father in Binghamton at 4 P. M. Saturday, May 30, after a short illness. Dr. Snyder was but twenty-nine years old and was the only son of Dr. E. E. Snyder, a prominent physician of Binghamton. He was educated in the public schools of Binghamton, and graduated from Cornell University in 1904. He then entered the Homœopathic College and Flower Hospital in New York and graduated in 1906. For two years he was interne at Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn. January 1, 1909, at the request of many homœopathic physicians of Utica he came to this city and located his office at 612 Columbia street. He continued to practice until March 5 last, when failing health compelled him to retire and return to his home. Dr. Snyder was a modest, retiring young man of high character, and in his brief professional career here he had justified the hopes his medical friends had in him. He showed marked ability and his professional brethren who were very fond of him believed he would make a brilliant reputation. All who know him will learn with sorrow of his early death and extend sympathy to his afflicted parents and sister. He was buried at Otego Tuesday morning, June 2.

A RECENTLY INTRODUCED BILL.

The leading medical organizations of this State, and many prominent members of the bar, have undertaken to have incorporated into the laws of the State a bill to regulate the introduction of medical expert testimony. This same bill was introduced into the Assembly in March, 1909, but there was not sufficient time left to give it due consideration, and it failed of passage at that session. The bill provides that the justices of the Supreme Court assigned to the Appellate Division in the several departments should designate a list of physicians and surgeons in each judicial district who may be called as medical expert witnesses by the Trial Court, or by any party to a civil action in any of the courts of this State, and when so called shall testify and be subject to full cross-examination as other witnesses are. The bill also provides that when called as experts they shall receive for their services and attendance such sums as the presiding judge may allow to be paid at once by the treasurer, or other fiscal officer of the county in which the trial is held. It is stated in the bill that nothing in it shall be construed as limiting the right of parties to call other expert witnesses as heretofore. The proposed measure is intended only to regulate testimony in criminal not in civil suits.—*Journal of the A. M. A., January* 15, 1910.